

holes. Under the microscope the “chocolate spots” are seen to be composed of rust-red ovoid bodies with a concentric arrangement. They are insoluble in caustic potash.

Colour when fresh “dirty flesh-colour with closely placed deep chocolate spots; the crown (tentacles) being a sort of raw-meat-colour.” (*Giles*).

Three specimens.

December 8th, 1887, S. E. of Cinque island, Andaman Sea, 500 fathoms, green mud (*Giles*).

VII.—*On an undescribed Oriental species of Nepeta.*—By D. PRAIN.

[Received 2nd March 1891;—Read 6th May 1891.]

(With Plate III).

In the Calcutta herbarium there is an example of a very distinct species of *Nepeta* which appears to be as yet undescribed. As it has been collected beyond the frontiers of India, it could not with propriety be dealt with in the paper on *Indian Labiatæ* recently read before the Society. But as it possesses rather more interest than isolated new species usually do, its position in the arrangement of Oriental species elaborated by the late M. Boissier in his work (*Flora Orientalis*, iv, 637-670) dealing with the area in which it occurs, as well as a description and figure of the specimen, are now presented.

NEPETA LINN.

SECT. I. EUNEPETA. SERIES I. Perennes. *Sub-ser.* 2. *Nuculæ tuberculatæ.*

§ MACROSTEGIÆ *Boiss., Flor. Orient.* iv, 638 (1879) *ampl.*—*Verticillastræ densiflora vel laxiuscula remota.* *Bractææ ovatæ vel oblongæ.* *Calyx fauce pilosus vel glaber.*

1. *Calyx ore obliquus.*

*a. Calyx fauce pilosus.*

*N. Bellevis.*

*b. Calyx fauce glaber.*

*N. glomerulosa, N. juncea.*

2. *Calyx ore rectus, fauce glaber.*

*N. Scordotis, N. Sibthorpii, N. leucostégia.*

34 *b. NEPETA BELLEVII Prain; robusta, laxe lanata nivea, caulibus elongatis ramosis puberulis obtuse 4-gonis superne subnudis, foliis majusculis sursum decrescentibus oblongo-lanceolatis crenato-dentatis*

subrugosis apice acutis basi truncatis, utrinque parce lanatis, inferioribus breve petiolatis cæteris subsessilibus ramealibus ovato-lanceolatis; *verticillastris* multifloris laxiusculis remotis, *bracteis* membranaceis ovato-lanceolatis acuminatis cucullatis calyces æquantibus, *calycis* longe hirsuti membranacei striati ore intus piloso obliquo, dentibus e basi angustiore subulatis summo tubum subæquante cæteris eo brevioribus, *corolla* extus puberula tubo calycis fere 2-plo longiore, staminibus exsertis, *nuculis* oblongis apice obtusis ruguloso-tuberculatis areolâ ferri equini calcaribus sursum directis ad instar affixis.

AFGHANIA AUSTRALI; inter Kandahar et Kelat-i-Ghilzai, *Bellew!*

Rhizoma de-est, caulis p. q. s. plus quam 40 cm. basi fere 1 cm. crassa, foliis inferioribus 7—9 cm. longis his 3—4 cm. latis petiolis 1 cm. longis, ramealibus 2—2.5 cm. longis his 1—1.5 cm. latis sessilibus, *spicâ* 12 cm. longâ hac 2.5 cm. latâ verticillastris (10—12) 12—16-floris imis 2 cm. summis vix 1 cm. remotis, bracteis 12 mm. longis 4—7 mm. latis 3—5-nervis coloratis supra glabris subtus nervis sub lente puberulis margine prope basin parce pilis albis divergentibus ornato prope apicem acuminatum et tandem subulatum sub lente puberulo, *calyce* tandem subinflato pedicello 1—2 mm. longo tubo 6 mm. longo dentibus summo 6 mm., lateralibus 5 mm., imis 4.5 mm. longis extus æquabiliter pilis albis divergentibus parce hirsuto intus tubi ore et dentium basibus pilis simillimis densissime piloso, *corolla* tubo 11 mm. longo extus puberulo colore forsan rosea, *nuculis* 3 mm. longis his 1.5 mm. latis brunneis areolâ albâ calcaribus 1 mm. longis exceptâ manifeste rugulosis.

This very distinct species bears a considerable resemblance to the European *N. tuberosa* but the whorls are much more lax, the calyx mouth is oblique and no secondary reticulation of the membranous bracts is visible. The nutlets of this species also closely resemble those of *N. tuberosa* and *N. Sibthorpii*, but in these European species there is a much smaller areola of the usual type. Among Oriental species it most resembles *N. glomerulosa*, next to which it is now placed, but it differs greatly in having much larger bracts, much longer spikes and many-flowered lax whorls with longer corollas. The nutlets too are different—the horse-shoe shaped areola of the nutlets being perhaps the most remarkable character of this species; its pilose calyx-mouth also is a character which connects it with § PSILONEPETÆ *Benth.* to which group this feature has hitherto been supposed to be confined. Except for this character, however, it is much more obviously related to the other MACROSTEGIÆ than to any PSILONEPETA. Perhaps a preferable view would be to look on this species as the type of a new subsection intermediate between Psilonepetæ and Macrostegiæ though to be

placed in the same subseries as the latter. This subsection would be characterised as follows:—

§ *PSILOSTEGIÆ* (*Sub-sect. nov.*).—*Verticillastra laxiuscula remota*. *Bracteæ ovatæ*. *Calyx fauce pilosus*. (*Nuculæ tuberculatæ*).—*Inter PSILONEPETAS Benth. et MACROSTEGIAS Boiss. quasi mediantes et proximæ MACROSTEGIIS (Boiss., Flor. Orient. iv, 638 et 651) anteponendæ.*

EXPLANATION OF PLATE III.

*NEPETA BELLEVII*, Prain.

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|---|-----------------------------|
| Fig. 1. Bract.  | Fig. 4. Corolla tube.       |
| 2. Calyx.   | 5. Upper lip of Corolla.    |
| 3. The same, laid open.   | 6. Nutlet, external aspect. |
| 7. The same, showing inner face with characteristic horse-shoe shaped <i>areola</i> . |                             |



VIII.—*Noviciæ Indicæ.* IV. *Two additional species of GLYPTOPETALUM.*—  
By D. PRAIN.

[Received 20th April, 1891;—Read 6th May, 1891.]

In a collection of plants from Great Coco, an island thirty miles north of N. Andaman, are complete examples of a species of *Glyptopetalum* nearly related to *G. zeylanicum*, Thw. This plant was previously collected, but only in fruit, either in Tenasserim or the Andamans by Helfer\* and an example of the gathering (Helfer n. 1973) was described by Kurz in this *Journal* (vol. xli, [1872], pt. 2, p. 299) as *Euonymus calocarpus*, Kurz. The same plant (specimens also incomplete) has been reported from Kondil (Nicobars) by Calcutta garden collectors, and this gathering, along with a plant from Great Nicobar (Novara 188, Jelinek 245; not represented at Calcutta), has been

\* This gentleman, as members are aware, was assassinated in North Andaman; his collections were disposed of in Europe and distributed thence; the circumstances of his decease rendered it impossible to differentiate positively his Tenasserim from his Andamans specimens. Kurz believed this gathering (n. 1973) to be from Tenasserim, and Lawson (*F. B. I.* i, 612) gives the same locality; I am not aware, however, what authority these authors had for this definite decision, the *Herb. Calcutta* specimen on which Kurz based his description yields none.